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A NEW RACE OF *LYGOSOMA* FROM MEXICO.

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Fifteen specimes of *Lygosoma cherriei* recently secured by me in Mexico during tenure of the Walter Rathbone Bacon Traveling Scholarship of the Smithsonian Institution, have a somewhat higher number of dorsals than specimens of the typical race from Tabasco, Chiapas, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Lygosoma cherriei stuarti, subsp. nov.

Holotype.—U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 115174 (H. M. Smith field no. 2053), from Potrero Viejo, Veracruz. *Paratypes.* Fourteen, of which thirteen are topotypes (U.S.N.M. Nos. 115175–86, EHT-HMS [HMS No. 1780], Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. No. 85429); one other is from Cuautlapan, Veracruz (U.S.N.M. No. 115187).

Diagnosis.—Related to *cherriei* and *assatum*, having a single frontoparietal and a moderately large interparietal; no nuchals; scale rows 30 to 32. Like *cherriei* and different from *assatum* in having a blue or gray, banded tail pattern, and relatively long, stout legs not or little (maximum four scales) separated from each other when adpressed (separated only in adults measuring 45 mm. or more snout to vent). Different from *cherriei* in dorsal scale count, having 65 to 72 (average 69) dorsals, as opposed to 59 to 67 (average 63.2) in 39 *c. cherriei.*

Discussion.—The type was described in detail as *cherriei* by me in 1939 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 52, pp. 191–2), and a table showing the scale counts and measurements of most of the paratypes also was given (p. 193). Data for the other four paratypes are given below.

TABLE OF DATA ON *Lygosoma c. stuarti.*

Number	*Rows of Dorsals*	*Dorsals*	*Snout to Vent*	*Hind Leg*	*Fore Leg*	*Axilla to Groin*	*Hind Plus Fore Leg*
85429	32	69	55.0	19.0	12.0	31.0	31.0
115178	30	70	52.0	16.0	10.4	31.0	26.4
115179	31	69	48.5	15.5	10.0	28.0	25.5
115181	30	69	50.0	17.0	10.8	27.5	27.8
115182	31	70	49.0	17.0	11.0	27.0	28.0

I can discern no differences, other than in dorsal scale count, between *c. cherriei* and *c. stuarti*. In coloration and limb proportion they seem to be nearly identical. The blue tail, which I have observed in live *stuarti*, is also characteristic of at least northern *c. cherriei*, and is, I believe, constant in the species. Young specimens from Palenque, Chiapas, and Piedras Negras, Guatemala, had very distinctly bluish tails in life. In grown specimens the tail assumes a grayer color, but never becomes brown or pinkish (in life) as it does in *assatum* and its close relatives. Unfortunately in specimens preserved for a considerable length of time the tail becomes reddish-brown, much as in *assatum*. For this reason field notes on the tail color of captured specimens are much to be desired, especially for material from lower Central America. The caudal cross-bands observed by Stuart (Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 421, 1940) are found in *stuarti* as well as in other subspecies of *cherriei*.

I am much indebted to Dr. L. C. Stuart for very kindly permitting me the use of the data gathered by him for his recent study of the "Lamprophollis" group of *Lygosoma*, and for the loan of specimens in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.